United Nations A/69/137

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 July 2014

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Item 103 of the preliminary list*

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 68/68 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and the possibilities for providing assistance with ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/69/50.

14-57672 (E) 050814

Please recycle

Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

June 2013-May 2014

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2013-May 2014	Albania used every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with States, including annex 2 States, to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Armenia	June 2013-May 2014	Armenia called upon the non-signatory annex 2 States, as well as the States that have signed but not ratified the Treaty, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force.	
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia regularly promoted signature and ratification of the Treaty among the remaining annex 2 States in both bilateral and multilateral contexts.	
Austria	June 2013-May 2014	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with remaining annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.	
Bahrain	June 2013-May 2014	Bahrain seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings to raise the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	

* The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union, supported a European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as an essential element of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
Costa Rica	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica raised the importance of signing or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and of completing the build-up of the international monitoring system in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Czech Republic	June 2013-May 2014	The Czech Republic attaches the utmost importance to the Treaty's universalization and earliest entry into force. The Czech Republic sought to tangibly contribute to that effort by offering the services of an expert who would be fully funded through national resources and who would work for the Provisional Technical Secretariat in Vienna in order to support the Treaty and the work of the Commission.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Estonia	June 2013-May 2014	Estonia raised on several occasions in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Finland	June 2013-May 2014	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States in its bilateral contacts with a number of annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2013-April 2014	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including the annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible. France fully supported the commitment of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty in annex 2 States.	
Guatemala	June 2013-May 2014	Guatemala raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by the annex 2 States that had not yet done so.	
Hungary	June 2013-May 2014	In its bilateral meetings at the ministerial level and below, Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	In its capacity as co-coordinator of the Article XIV process from September 2013 to September 2015, Hungary fulfilled its special responsibility during the reporting period to approach annex 2 States and a number of non-annex 2 States to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Japan	June 2013-May 2014	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2013-May 2014	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	June 2013-May 2014	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the strategy of the European Union and reminded annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including with high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
New Zealand	June 2013-May 2014	In relevant bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with select annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its engagement with bilateral partners to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Republic of Korea	July 2013	The Republic of Korea hosted the Joint Scientific Commission, comprised of the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources and the United States Air Force Technical Applications Center, which is charged with the stable operation and maintenance of the Korean Seismic Research Station (Treaty code PS31), one of the primary seismic stations in the international monitoring system.	
Russian Federation	June 2013-May 2014	Within the framework of bilateral contacts with annex 2 States and various international forums, the Russian Federation has persistently urged States that have not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. The prospects for the Treaty's entry into force and the efforts by the Russian Federation in this regard were highlighted during the visit to the Russian Federation by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization from 1 to 4 October 2013, where he was met by executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant Russian institutions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sergey V. Lavrov, confirmed the Russian Federation's fundamental support for the Treaty's entry into force, and the need to intensify work with the eight remaining annex 2 States. The Russian Federation continued to work to complete the national segment of the international monitoring system on the basis of its agreement with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization regarding the facilities envisaged by the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	During the period in question, Sweden brought up the entry into force of the Treaty repeatedly with the remaining eight annex 2 States at different levels. As Article XIV coordinators, Mexico and Sweden carried out demarches to all the remaining annex 2 States in August and September 2013.	
Switzerland	June 2013-May 2014	On the occasion of annual bilateral dialogues with annex 2 States, Switzerland called on them to ratify the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	May 2013-February 2014	The United Kingdom raised the issue of signing and ratifying the Treaty with Pakistan bilaterally.	
	July 2013	As Chair of the Group of Eight, the United Kingdom supported demarches to all annex 2 States yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, calling on them to do so.	
	February 2014	The United Kingdom hosted a visit from the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, who discussed Treaty universalization and entry into force with the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Hugh Robertson.	
	April 2014	The United Kingdom discussed Treaty ratification with China bilaterally.	
Ukraine	June 2013-May 2014	In bilateral meetings, Ukraine urged annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2013-May 2014	Albania continued to take advantage of every appropriate opportunity to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral meetings with relevant States.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia continued to advocate for the ratification of the Treaty by various remaining non-Annex 2 States.	
	September 2013	At the request of the Commission and the Government of the United States, Australia provided expert contributions and played a key role in the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop in the Republic of Korea. The workshop facilitated direct exchanges between representatives from States Signatories regarding their verification capabilities, technical capacity-building needs and future engagement between national data centres. This activity supported the combined efforts of Australia, the United States and the Commission to build technical capacity in the region to verify compliance with the Treaty.	
	May 2014	Australia made a presentation at the regional conference of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East held in Jakarta from 19 to 21 May 2014. The aim of the conference was to enhance understanding of the Treaty in South-East Asia, the Far East and the Pacific, and to promote the entry into force and universality of the Treaty.	
Austria	June 2013-May 2014	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Bahrain	January 2013-April 2014	Bahrain seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings to raise the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported a European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	In its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, Bulgaria systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and universalization, including at a high level when appropriate. As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the Union's activities and demarches to non-annex 2 States to encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Costa Rica	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica raised the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and universalization and of completing the build-up of the international monitoring system, in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Estonia	June 2013-May 2014	Estonia encouraged non-annex 2 States in the context of bilateral contacts to make efforts to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Finland	June 2013-May 2014	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2012-April 2014[a]	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible.	
	June 2012-April 2014[a]	France maintained continuous cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to facilitate ratifications by African and francophone countries. France conducted outreach demarches to facilitate ratification by Chad, Congo, the Comoros and Dominica.	
Hungary	June 2013-May 2014	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Japan	June 2013-May 2014	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States, with a special focus on a few countries in Asia.	
Jordan	June 2013-May 2014	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the universalization of the Treaty.	
New Zealand	June 2013-May 2014	Whenever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible universalization.	

[a] The reporting period for France's submission includes June 2012-May 2013. The original submission received in 2013 was erroneously omitted.

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its engagement with bilateral partners to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Portugal	October 2013	Portugal participated in a national seminar on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that was co-organized by the Government of Angola, the Preparatory Commission and the European Union, which was held in Luanda, on 30 and 31 October 2013.	On the margins of the seminar, the delegate from Portugal promoted the signature and ratification of the Treaty during bilateral contacts with the authorities of Angola.
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	During the period in question, Sweden brought up the Treaty's universalization repeatedly with non-annex 2 States at different levels.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	July 2013	As chair of the Group of Eight, the United Kingdom supported demarches to all non-annex 2 States yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, calling on them to do so.	
	March 2014	In March 2014, Niue ratified the Treaty. The United Kingdom had previously given funding to promote the Treaty among small island States, including funding the travel and accommodation of a minister from Niue to visit the Commission in Vienna.	
Ukraine	June 2013-May 2014	Ukraine conducted regular discussions with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Albania	June 2013-May 2014	Albania seized every opportunity both at the international and regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay. In this regard, Albania reiterated its position on the Treaty in respective national statements, as well as by aligning itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at different international and regional forums, including the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013, the Article XIV conference and the informal meeting of the General Assembly to mark the observance of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, held in New York on 5 September 2013.	
	September-December 2013	Albania co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68 on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and resolution 68/51 on united action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and voted in favour of resolution 68/39, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments". The resolutions called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise among States Signatories, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continued to be leadership in the development of procedures for the conduct of on-site inspections under the Treaty. Australian experts participated in on-site inspection development activities, including field exercises.	
	September 2013	At the Article XIV conference, Australia reiterated the need for all States which have yet to do so, and particularly the remaining annex 2 States, to ratify the Treaty without delay. Further, Australia urged all States to refrain from conducting nuclear tests and to maintain testing moratoriums.	
	September 2013 and April 2014	Australia co-chaired the seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative along with Japan in New York on 24 September 2013, and was an active participant in the eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, held on 11 and 12 April 2014 in Hiroshima, Japan. Following the most recent meetings, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative countries issued joint statements reiterating the importance of the Treaty's entry into force.	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.
	October 2013	Alongside Mexico and New Zealand, Australia was the lead sponsor for General Assembly resolution 68/68. The resolution stressed the importance of the Treaty's immediate entry into force and universalization.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April-May 2014	At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Australia continued to urge all remaining States, particularly those listed in annex 2, to promptly ratify the Treaty and highlighted entry into force of the Treaty as a major priority.	
	April-May 2014	The Vienna Group of 10, convened by Australia, submitted a working paper on the "Vienna issues", which covered, inter alia, the Treaty, to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the paper, Australia urged all remaining annex 2 and non-annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty without delay.	The Vienna Group of 10 comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
Austria	June 2013-May 2014	Austria actively participated in the Article XIV conference and nominated a highly experienced diplomat for the Group of Eminent Persons. For the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of Nuclear Weapons, Austria co-authored a working paper of the Vienna Group of 10 that included a section on the Commission. As host country to the Commission, Austria also supported its operations through voluntary in-kind and monetary contributions to fund the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission and the Science and Technology Conference.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bahrain	June 2013-April 2014	Bahrain actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums. Bahrain voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 68/68 in support of the Treaty. Bahrain also delivered several statements that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force.	
	September 2013	Belgium served as Vice-President of the 2013 Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Belgium supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty. Belgium co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2013	During the Article XIV conference, Brazil urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular annex 2 States, to do so as a matter of urgency.	
	October 2013	In its statement at the First Committee of the General Assembly, Brazil urged all States that had not yet done so, especially the annex 2 States, to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	February 2014	The joint-communiqué issued on the occasion of the European Union-Brazil Summit on 24 February 2014 supported the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	April-May 2014	Brazil raised the need for the Treaty's universalization and entry into force in its statements at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate international forums, including the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament, and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2013	Bulgaria participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	September-December 2013	Bulgaria co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 68/51 and 68/68, and supported resolution 68/39.	
Canada	September 2013	Canada participated in the Article XIV conference that took place in New York on the margins of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament. The meeting was attended by Canada's Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deepak Obhrai. In his statement at the conference, he announced that Canada had delivered a voluntary contribution of Can$750,000 in radiation detection equipment and technical training to the Provisional Technical Secretariat to strengthen its on-site inspection capabilities.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	October 2013	Canada delivered statements at the First Committee of the General Assembly that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2013	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions that included calls for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolutions 68/68 and 68/51, and voted in favour of resolution 68/39, which, inter alia, recognized the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty for the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.	
	April 2014	Canada endorsed the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative's Hiroshima Statement which, inter alia, reiterated the support of the group for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty as well as for the Treaty's verification system.	
	April 2014	Canada delivered statements at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that reiterated Canada's support for the Treaty and called on all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and, furthermore, to fulfil their commitments to build up the Treaty's verification regime.	
Costa Rica	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica participated in the Article XIV conference and delivered a statement in support of the Treaty and endorsed its final declaration. Costa Rica also represented the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the Credentials Committee established for the conference.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums, including the Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, established by the General Assembly and the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament.	
Ecuador	June 2013-May 2014	The Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission visited Ecuador on 22 and 23 April and discussed the installation of two monitoring stations in the Galapagos Islands as part of the international monitoring system.	The installation project would consist of one infrasound (IS20) monitoring station and one radionuclide (RN24) monitoring station.
	July 2013	Ecuador was elected Vice-Chair of the Preparatory Commission for 2013.	
	September 2013	Ecuador participated in the Article XIV conference.	
Estonia	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Urmas Paet, participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	October 2013	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68 on Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	October 2013-April 2014	During the convening of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Estonia urged all States, particularly those whose ratifications are required for the Treaty to enter into force, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Finland	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Erkki Tuomioja, delivered a statement in support of the Treaty at the Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Finland co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
France	June 2012-April 2014[a]	As a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, France supported and conducted demarches to States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	June 2012-April 2014[a]	France supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through European Council decisions on European Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, European statements in support of the Treaty at the 2012 Ministerial Meeting, and at the Article XIV conference.	
	September 2013	France attended the meeting that launched the Group of Eminent Persons, on the margins of the Article XIV conference, held on 27 November in New York.	
	December 2013	France exchanged views with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission during an official visit to Paris on ways to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April 2014	The former Secretary-General of the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe and French member of the Group of Eminent Persons, Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, participated in a meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons sponsored by Sweden in Stockholm on 10 and 11 April 2014.	
Ghana	June 2013	Ghana participated in the 2013 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Science and Technology Conference held in Vienna from 17 to 21 June 2013.	
	July 2013	Ghana participated in an online training programme on Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty-related diplomacy and public policy held in Vienna from 16 to 20 July 2013.	
	November 2013	Ghana participated in a course in national data centre capacity-building and analyst training held in Vienna from 4 to 29 November 2013.	
	December 2013	Ghana participated in a regional training workshop on national data centre development in Africa on the use of international monitoring system data and International Data Centre products with emphasis on radionuclide observations in Ouagadougou from 16 to 19 December 2013.	
Holy See	September 2013	On the occasion of the 57th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Holy See renewed its call upon the leaders of nations to put an end to nuclear weapons production and to redirect nuclear material from military purposes to peaceful activities. It was also stated that it was important to achieve the goal of universal and unconditional adherence to and implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		The Holy See commended the Government of Norway for hosting the Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in March 2013, and welcomed the offer by the Government of Mexico to hold a follow-up meeting to continue the discussion on this extremely important matter. At the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, the Holy See reiterated its conviction that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is essential to removing the danger of nuclear war, and that it joined all who wish to be free from the spectre of nuclear warfare. The Holy See also expressed concern over the modernization programmes of the nuclear weapons States, which continue despite their affirmations of eventual nuclear disarmament. It emphasized that these affirmations must result in meaningful commitments by the nuclear weapons States to divest themselves of their nuclear weapons. Furthermore, it stressed that in order to address in a systematic and coherent manner the legal, political and technical requisites for a world free from nuclear arms, preparatory work on a convention or a framework agreement for a phased and verifiable elimination of nuclear arms should begin as soon as possible. In this context, the Holy See does not countenance the continuation of nuclear deterrence, since it is evident that deterrence is driving the development of ever more modern nuclear arms, thus preventing genuine nuclear disarmament. The Holy See emphasized that the military doctrine of nuclear deterrence,	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		politically supported by the nuclear weapons States, must be addressed in order to break the chain of dependence on deterrence. The Holy See also called on everyone to consider the ethical dimensions and the moral legitimacy of the production, processing, development, accumulation, use and threat of use of nuclear arms, emphasizing that military doctrines based on nuclear arms, as instruments of security and defence of an elite group, hinder and jeopardize the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
	September 2013	The Holy See joined other ratifying States in sending a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting him to convene a conference pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.	
	October 2013	Taking an active part at a meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Holy See referred to item 99, "General and complete disarmament", and underlined that the international community must appeal and act with one voice to ban all weapons of mass destruction.	
		At the same meeting, the Holy See also stressed that a firm date be set for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Hungary	June 2013-May 2014	Within the action plan of the Article XIV coordinators circulated among States Signatories in December 2013, Hungary pledged a number of undertakings to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	About 40 researchers from 20 countries participated in a panel discussion during the 2014 Academic Forum of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty Organization held at the Permanent Mission of
		On the margins of the 2013 Article XIV conference, Hungary hosted a working	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		luncheon at its Permanent Mission in New York for members of the Group of Eminent Persons. On 8 May 2014 Hungary hosted a panel discussion on the entry into force of the Treaty at its Permanent Mission in Vienna as part of an academic forum.	Hungary to the United Nations in Vienna on 8 May 2014. The panellists briefed those present on the activities to be carried out as part of the action plan of the Article XIV coordinators.
Italy	September 2013	Italy attended the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and was represented by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lapo Pistelli, who delivered a statement expressing full support for the Treaty's entry into force as crucial to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime. Italy attended the Article XIV conference in New York and was represented by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, who delivered a statement that called for prompt ratification of the Treaty and welcomed the initiative undertaken by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission to establish a Group of Eminent Persons to help States Signatories facilitate the Treaty's entry into force. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federica Mogherini, then a member of the Italian Parliament, attended the first meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons in New York.	
	March 2014	The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Benedetto Della Vedova, attended the high-level segment of the 2014 Conference on Disarmament and delivered a statement reiterating Italy's full support for prompt ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April 2014	The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federica Mogherini, attended the meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons held in Stockholm to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and reinvigorate international endeavours to achieve this goal.	
Japan	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fumio Kishida, participated in the Article XIV conference and reported Japan's efforts to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty. The Minister also called for taking united and determined action as an international community to condemn nuclear tests when they are conducted; moving quickly forward with the construction and certification of the remaining international monitoring system stations needed to complete the network; and enhancing political action to promote prompt Treaty ratification by annex 2 States.	
	October-December 2013	Japan co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/51. The resolution urged all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority.	
	January-March 2014	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to an annual course given by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on the theme "Global seismological observation", which focuses on global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	April 2014	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative issued a joint ministerial statement at its eighth ministerial meeting in Hiroshima, in which the prohibition of nuclear tests was recognized as a de facto international norm. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries urged States whose signatures and/or ratifications are necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty to sign and ratify without delay.	
Jordan	June 2013-May 2014	Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums.	
		Jordan, in cooperation with the Commission, organized host country training in December 2013. Participants came from throughout the region and from annex 2 States.	
Latvia	June 2013-May 2014	Latvia, as a member of the European Union, supported all European Union political outreach endeavours and contributions to the monitoring and verification capabilities of the Commission.	
		Latvia also supported the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference and General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
New Zealand	September 2013	New Zealand served as vice-president at the Article XIV conference and endorsed the final declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference.	
	October 2013	New Zealand tabled General Assembly resolution 68/68, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April-May 2014	As a member of the Vienna Group of 10, New Zealand co-submitted a working paper to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that strongly encouraged all States, in particular annex 2 States, that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay, and to recognize the value of the Treaty for regional and international security.	
Peru	May-September 2013	Pursuant to Article XIV, Peru, among many others that have already deposited their Treaty ratification instruments, requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Depositary of the Treaty, to convene the Article XIV conference.	This event involved coordination between the Permanent Missions of Peru to the United Nations in New York and in Vienna.
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines, as an active participant in various relevant multilateral disarmament organization forums, consistently supported the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its statements. Such forums included the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, the Conference on Disarmament, the Article XIV conference, the Thematic debate on nuclear weapons during the meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, the second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in Nayarit, Mexico on 13 and 14 February 2014, a meeting of senior officials of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative in Geneva on 28 January 2014, the eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Portugal	June 2013-May 2014	Portugal continued to call for the entry into force of the Treaty in all of its statements in relevant forums. Portugal supported the Treaty's verification system and capabilities by maintaining its three international monitoring system facilities. Furthermore, as a member of the European Union, Portugal supported the implementation of European Union Council decisions to strengthen the Treaty's monitoring and verification system capabilities.	
	September 2013	Portugal participated in the Article XIV conference.	
Russian Federation	June 2013-May 2014	The Russian Federation took part in the Article XIV conference, in the course of which the status of the Treaty as one of the key mechanisms of the international non-proliferation regime was reaffirmed. The Russian Federation supported the adoption of the Final Declaration of the conference, which included measures to achieve the Treaty's earliest entry into force. The Russian Federation participated in the practical realization of the action plan approved during the conference. The Russian Federation rigorously observed its moratorium on nuclear tests, recognizing at the same time that despite the significance of this measure, it can by no means be a substitute to the main aim — the entry into force of the Treaty. The Russian Federation continued to support the Treaty within the United Nations, regional forums and other multilateral venues. Russia also	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
		The Russian Federation supported the launch of the Group of Eminent Persons. The Russian Federation was represented in the Group by the President of the Russian International Affairs Council and the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Igor S. Ivanov, who had previously taken on the mission of advancing the universalization of the Treaty and its earliest entry into force. In his capacity as a member of the Group, Mr. Ivanov met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission and visited several countries in the Middle East.	
Singapore	September 2013	Singapore participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Singapore supported General Assembly resolution 68/68 and co-sponsored resolution 68/51, both of which called for, inter alia, the Treaty's entry into force.	
	April-May 2014	At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Singapore urged all nuclear weapons States and annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Singapore also welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and Niue.	
Slovakia	June 2013-May 2014	Slovakia supported the universalization of the Treaty with the assistance of governmental organizations at various bilateral meetings and multilateral forums, and actively promoted the Treaty's coming into force as soon as possible.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2013	Slovakia participated at a high level in the Article XIV conference.	
Spain	September 2013	Spain participated in the Article XIV conference at the deputy-minister level, expressed its support for efforts to universalize the Treaty, and joined the final declaration adopted at that meeting.	
	December 2013	Spain supported General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	As an Article XIV coordinator, together with Mexico, Sweden played a leading role in global efforts to promote wider adherence to the Treaty and advance its entry into force. In August and September 2013, Mexico and Sweden carried out demarches to all annex 2 States and a number of non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
		In April 2014, as part of its continuing support for the Treaty and its entry into force, Sweden hosted the first substantive meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons, charged with ensuring an innovative and focused approach to advancing the ratification of the Treaty by the remaining annex 2 States. The meeting in Stockholm resulted in a plan of action on the national, regional and global level, to be carried forward by the members of the Group.	
Switzerland	June 2013-May 2014	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all of its statements in relevant forums.	
	September 2013	Switzerland participated in the Article XIV conference and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	December 2013	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 68/68, which called for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April-May 2014	Switzerland participated in the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and called for the ratification of the Treaty by the annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2013-May 2014	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2013	The United Kingdom delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference reiterating its calls for the Treaty's entry into force, and supported a similar statement by the European Union.	
	October 2013	The United Kingdom co-sponsored resolution 68/68 in support of the Treaty's entry into force.	
	April 2014	The United Kingdom addressed ratification issues with China and the United States at the P5 Conference in Beijing, and supported comments on Treaty entry into force in the Conference communiqué.	
		The United Kingdom helped draft a statement from the Group of Seven Non-Proliferation Directors Group calling for entry into force of the Treaty.	
Ukraine	June 2013-May 2014	In relevant forums, Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty's entry into force. The universalization of the Treaty remains on the agenda of Ukraine's foreign policy.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2013	Ukraine actively participated in the Article XIV conference, and supported the momentum developed by the States Signatories, with the help and assistance of the Secretariat, for building the global infrastructure for Treaty verification, including the international monitoring system and the International Data Centre. This, along with measures such as the ability to conduct on-site inspections, will ensure that the Treaty maintains powerful verification capacity.	
	February 2014	At the forty-second session of Working Group B, Ukraine reiterated its commitment to the universalization of the Treaty and joined the statement of the European Union issued at the opening meeting.	
United Arab Emirates	June 2013-May 2014	The United Arab Emirates engaged in multilateral forums to promote the Treaty's early entry into force and its universalization.	
	September 2013	The United Arab Emirates delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference.	
	April 2014	The United Arab Emirates delegation participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and produced a joint statement.	
	April-May 2014	The United Arab Emirates reiterated the importance of Treaty universalization at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
2 (b) Regional			
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia continued to work with its partners across a range of regional forums, including the Pacific Islands Forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, to encourage prompt ratification of the Treaty.	Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
	September 2013	Australia engaged with regional States on the issue of Treaty ratification at the 44th Pacific Islands Forum in Majuro from 3 to 5 September 2013. In the Forum communiqué leaders reaffirmed their encouragement of all States to sign and ratify the Treaty given the Treaty's importance as a practical and effective means to advance nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.	Participants in the ASEAN Regional Forum are Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Viet Nam and the European Union.
Bahrain	January 2013-April 2014	Bahrain actively engaged in all relevant regional forums and delivered several statements that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States that had not yet done so, and actively supported the efforts of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty. Brazil supported statements of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and of the member States of the Union of South American Nations that emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all annex 2 States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the implementation of European Union Council decisions in support of the Commission's monitoring and verification capacity, as well as other relevant European Union activities to promote the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Costa Rica	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica promoted the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through its active participation in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in 2014. This included the negotiation and adoption of a "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament" in the	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		second Community of Latin American and Caribbean States Summit in Havana in January 2014, which called for the entry into force of the Treaty and urged remaining annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and ratification as a matter of priority and an indication of their political will and commitment to international peace and security.	
Ecuador	January 2014	At the presidential summit for the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Heads of State of the region approved the "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament" in which they reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and called upon annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and ratification.	
Estonia	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the European Union, Estonia supported all relevant European Union statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions in support of the Treaty.	
Finland	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the European Union, Finland continued its active support for relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
France	February 2013	France conducted an outreach demarche on behalf of the European Union to Myanmar.	
Ghana	June 2013-April 2014	Ghana continued to educate visitors to the national data centre at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission on the relevance of the Treaty's early entry into force.	
		Ghana continued to compile an earthquake catalogue from the data it received from the International Data Centre in Vienna for its earthquake hazard assessment.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Hungary	June 2013-April 2014	Hungary participated in its capacity as Article XIV coordinator in the regional seminar in Jakarta on 19 and 20 May 2014 organized for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East. Preparatory work by Hungary during the Commission's reporting period started in the second half of 2014 with a regional seminar on the Treaty that focused on non-ratifying States in Africa.	
Italy	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, Italy supported outreach efforts towards all countries that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including the remaining annex 2 States.	
New Zealand	June 2013-May 2014	New Zealand provided support to Pacific island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2013	New Zealand raised the importance of the Treaty with other Pacific island countries at the 44th Pacific Islands Forum, and worked to insert language in the 2013 Communiqué of the Pacific Islands Forum on the benefits of the Treaty, including civil and scientific uses such as tsunami early warning and other disaster alert systems.	
Republic of Korea	September 2013	The Republic of Korea hosted the Commission's second East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop at the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources in Daejeon, the goal of which was to strengthen the capabilities of national data centres in East Asia. The following participated in the workshop: United States, Russian Federation, Philippines, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Japan, China, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and staff of the Provisional Technical Secretariat.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Romania	October 2013-May 2014	Romania began preparations in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to offer a regional training course at its National Institute of Research-Development for Earth Physics to build the capacity of national data centres to access and analyse international monitoring system data and international data centre products.	During the reporting period, the National Institute of Research — Development for Earth Physics carried out activities in support of the course.
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines called for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in relevant forums in the Asia-Pacific region, notably in meetings of ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the ASEAN sessions of the Post-Ministerial Conference + 1 with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN + 3 Summit.	
Portugal	June 2013-May 2014	Portugal, as a member of the European Union, continued to stand ready to assist the European Union's engagement with annex 2 States and non-annex 2 States, including by carrying out demarches on behalf of the European Union.	In December 2012, Portugal carried out a demarche to Sao Tome and Principe on behalf of the European Union.
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	As part of its mandate as Article XIV coordinator, Sweden sought to capitalize on the positive effects of Indonesia's ratification of the Treaty through targeted outreach in South-East Asia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Carl Bildt, raised Treaty ratification bilaterally with States in the region. In coordination within the European Union, Treaty ratification was made a high priority for the ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting on 26 and 27 April 2012 in Brunei Darussalam, which ratified the Treaty in January 2013.	